



### Our New Perfection Broiler

Is pleasing many women. It enables the housewife to broil as well on the New Perfection Stove as over a coal fire.

It uses all the heat.  
It cooks evenly.  
It broils both sides at once.  
It doesn't smoke.

### New Perfection Oil Cook-stove

It is such a convenience all the year round. It will bake, broil, roast and toast just as well as a regular coal-range.

Ask to see the New Perfection Stove at your dealer. It is handsomely finished in nickel, with cabinet top, drop shelves, towel racks, etc. Free Cook-Book with every stove. Cook-Book also given to anyone sending 5 cents to cover mailing cost.

### STANDARD OIL COMPANY

(Incorporated)  
San Francisco, Cal. San Jose, Cal. Marysville, Cal. Seattle, Wash.  
Los Angeles, Cal. Stockton, Cal. Fresno, Cal. Spokane, Wash.  
San Diego, Cal. Sacramento, Cal. Portland, Ore. Tacoma, Wash.

## KRYPTOK LENSES



### Why Look Older Than You Are?

The gentleman to the right of the reader (sketched from life) is wearing old style or pasted double-vision lenses. The lines of the reading wafers are noticeably prominent and he has difficulty in adjusting his eyes to the lenses. The cement used to join the two lenses has become clouded and has made his glasses misty.

The two figures to the left (sketched from life) are wearing Kryptok double-vision lenses. There are no seams on these glasses, because the reading lenses are fused invisibly within the distance lenses. These latter two persons are at ease, look dignified and comfortable.

**Alfred D. Fairweather**

Manufacturing Optician

FORT STREET HARRISON BLOCK

Where  
Cleanliness  
Counts

# Pau ka Hana

Is Best Known

Honolulu Soap Works

STAR-BULLETIN \$.75 PER MONTH

## 4856 FOREIGN STUDENTS IN UNITED STATES SCHOOLS

### Bureau of Education Statistics Bring Out Some Remarkable Facts

Statistics compiled by the United States Bureau of Education show that there were 4856 foreigners enrolled as regular students in the universities of the United States during the school year 1911-12. Summer students brought the total up to 5227. These figures do not include the number of students in preparatory schools. Of this number, 3983 were undergraduates, 249 were graduates of American colleges taking graduate work, and 624 were graduates of foreign colleges engaged in graduate work here.

Canada leads in the number of students with 898, and the West Indies rank second with 698. China and Japan together send more students to the United States than the entire continent of Europe, China sending 549 and Japan 415, while 251 came from the United Kingdom, 143 from Germany, 120 from Russia and Finland, 96 from Turkey in Europe, and 313 from the rest of Europe.

The colleges and universities of the United States also draw considerable numbers from the other countries of the East, India and Ceylon sending 148, Chosen (Korea) 21, Persia 17, the Philippines 123, Turkey in Asia 73,

other Asiatic countries 24, Hawaii 105, Australia 105, and New Zealand 26. Brazil sent the largest number of students from South America, 76, Argentina sent 51, Peru 28, Colombia 28, Chile 19, and the other South American countries 72. Mexico follows Japan in the number of students sent, with 294. All of Central America contributed 84 students to the total. Africa was represented by 26 from Egypt and 53 from South Africa.

Next to the courses in arts and sciences, which enlisted the attention of 1371 students, medicine and its allied courses of dentistry, pharmacology, and veterinary medicine were the most popular, enrolling respectively, 548, 322, 44, and 16 students each. The courses closely allied to the commercial progress of the world drew as follows: Engineering, 693; agriculture, 255; and economics, 249. There were 512 foreign students of theology and 121 of law.

Private endowed colleges and universities, and schools for professional education seem to be the most popular with the foreign students, the former class having 1981 on their rolls and the latter 1563. State colleges and universities enrolled 692, agricultural colleges 255, schools of technology, including departments of universities and colleges and colleges of mechanics, 242, colleges for women, 123.

## JERSEY CITY

By GEORGE FITCH

Jersey City is a large region lying west of New York City according to the geographers. It is separated from New York by the Hudson river and about 1000 through trains, and is rumored to be peopled by vast numbers of inhabitants who have attained a high degree of civilization, using street cars, phonographs and safety razors with great fluency.

Little is actually known of Jersey City beyond these unauthenticated facts. Natives of the place who escape to New York are very reticent about alluding to it and usually register from San Francisco or some other well known place. Explorers from New York have occasionally penetrated into Jersey City as far as the police court, but have brought back little except tales of great hardships. In 1906 a New York man got off a Pennsylvania railroad night train in Jersey City by mistake and swam the river because there was no ferry at that hour. He escaped safely, but his hair turned white during the trip, and the Pennsylvania railroad afterward altered its route and tunneled through to the country beyond in order to insure protection for its passengers.

Jersey City, according to the census officials, contains almost 300,000 people, all of whom have first names and ordinary features. North of Jersey City lies Hoboken, which is inhabited by a peculiarly fierce breed of hucksters who infest the steamship piers and prey upon incoming passengers.

South of Jersey City are Elizabeth, Rahway, Metuchen and other explored regions, consisting mostly of smokestacks.

The Geographical society of New York has offered a medal to the first members who will explore and chart Jersey city, and as soon as the expeditions at present exploring Patagonia



and Himbucro returns an effort will be made to accomplish this feat. Owing to the entire dearth of lobsters, snappers, catfishes, roof gardens, champagne, and other necessities of New York life, however, great hardships are sure to be encountered and the police may prevent the rash attempt.

### HUMAN BONES TELL OF ANCIENT RUINS AT LA JOLLA

Scientists Uncover Evidences of Summer Resort of Bygone Days

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 30.—Human bones and beads, mortars and ancient shells—relics of primitive civilization—were laid bare yesterday at La Jolla when the famous shell-mound there was opened and explored by the members of the San Diego Society of the Archaeological Institute of America. More than sixty interested spectators from San Diego and La Jolla closely followed every movement of the workmen delving under the direction of Dr. A. L. Kroeber of the University of California. Dr. Kroeber was eagerly assisted by Dr. Charles Hill-Tout and by Dr. Edgar Hewett, both members of the society.

Less than 2000 years ago, according to the experts who conducted the journey to past ages, a resort of 500 persons flourished by La Jolla strand. Carefully the experts combed the debris of the mound, raking out the interesting relics.

Of Indian Origin.  
It was the unanimous opinion of the scientists that the heap had been accumulated from a race substantially identical with the San Diego Indians of today, though of a development far antedating the present type. An interesting peculiarity that became apparent as the digging progressed was the three-fold stratification of the mound. The upper and lower layers bear all evidences of human presence, while the middle layer showed only nature's work. This peculiar stratification was taken to indicate that an ancient village site was covered by the sea, and in centuries later was reoccupied by another race.

Dr. Hill-Tout, the latest arrival to join the scientists, compared the shell heap and its contents to similar ones that he has explored in British Co-

lumbia. Drs. Hewett and Kroeber explained to the excited spectators how the relics differed from those in the cliff-dweller ruins and in the shell mounds of San Francisco bay.

The summer school that has been conducted here by the society for the last ten days was virtually ended Tuesday night, but another lecture was given at the Lincoln schoolhouse here last night and one more is scheduled for 8 p. m. today, when Prof. Mitchell Carroll will present the subject, "American Excavations in Greek Lands," and Dr. Herett will speak on "The Activities of the American School of Archaeology at Santa Fe, N. M." Both lectures will be illustrated.

### WILEY AGAINST FREE SUGAR

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, in his capacity as "a farmer engaged in practical agricultural, and as one who has been interested during his whole active life in the sugar industry," yesterday filed with the Senate finance committee a protest against "free sugar," which he characterized as a "threat of the extinction of the industry."

"The production of sugar," said Dr. Wiley, "whether it be from beet or cane, requires the highest type of intensive culture that science has been able to suggest. The blow which free sugar would deal to the agricultural industries of this country will be only partly felt by those directly engaged in its culture and manufacture."—Washington Post.

### BIG NEW DIRIGIBLE

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—The new Zeppelin dirigible is to break all records for size, speed and range of action, according to a news agency here.

The specifications call for power to carry out a sustained flight of at least sixty hours, and it is hoped by the Admiralty that the vessel will be able to remain in the air for a longer period. The speed required by the contract is well over fifty miles an hour, and the radius of flight including the return voyage is to be from 1500 to 1800 miles. The new airship is to be completed in October.

The latest passenger dirigible, the Hansa, is capable of a sustained flight of forty-three hours and her speed is not quite fifty miles and hour.

Star-Bulletin Ads. are Best Business Getters.

## PROSPERITY OF THIS NATION

### Protection Means Prosperity and Free Trade with Adversity

It is only a trifle more than fifteen years since the close of the second Cleveland administration, says an exchange. During that time there has been a tremendous growth of our foreign commerce. It emphasizes the prosperous condition of our people. During the four years of Cleveland's last administration the value of our domestic exports amounted to \$3,557,805,626 and the value of our imports \$2,931,419,673, a total of \$6,589,225,229.

During the last four years the figures show:  
Domestic exports, \$7,532,308,444; imports, \$6,049,448,693, a total of \$13,581,757,137.

This shows in fifteen years an increase of 111 per cent. in our exports of domestic products and an increase of 165 per cent. in the value of our imports. This is to be said: Where the products we used to export consisted much more largely of foodstuffs and raw materials, now they are made up more largely of manufactured and partly manufactured goods. In other words, thanks to the beneficial effects of our protective tariff, we now consume the larger part of our own food products and turn the larger part of our raw materials into manufactured articles.

Instead of being an agricultural country, as we used to be under a low tariff, we diversify our industries and our productions under a protective tariff. As a consequence our people are more prosperous. Our imports show a steady proportional shrinkage in manufactured articles, because we produce and consume more largely for ourselves. The great bulk of our imports consists of articles not produced in the United States or, in a partly manufactured condition, come here for the completion of their manufacture. Add to the last named table the receipts of the farmers of the State of New York for the other crops not included therein, and it is a very reasonable presumption that the lot of the farmers of New York State is highly satisfactory.

Menace of Democratic Success.  
A tariff for revenue only, tantamount to free trade, will inevitably follow the election of Wilson and Marshall.

The doctrines of William J. Bryan will become rampant.  
The dismal days of 1892-1897 will be repeated.

The farmer who rides in his automobile today will revert to the days of the stone-scarred pasture with his rusty plow neglected in the furrow, the butcher who owns his motor car today will fall back upon the spavined horse and the dilapidated wagon; the plethoric dinner pail of today will be supplanted by the empty can of 1894.

Profitable conditions of today will be tossed backward to the horrible conditions of 1892-1897.

Imports of manufactured articles will compete with and displace our own.

Employment in the manufacturing arts would decrease and seek refuge in agricultural production at the critical moment that the home market for its consumption had been disastrously diminished through decreased home manufacturing.  
Do not be misled by false prophets or surrender individual intellect to chicanery, sophistry or a play upon honest credulity and innocence.

### SEEKING MOTH-DESTROYER.

Germany's forests are being searched by the officials of the American forestry service for ichneumon fly eggs. It is supposed to breed these flies in American forests in the hope of killing off gypsy moths. The ichneumons lay eggs in the larvae of other insects, especially of the gypsy moth, and it is hoped that they will rid the United States of these pests. "This," says a Berlin paper, "would be the noblest kind of reprisal for the Yankee gift to us of the potato bug and the grape louse."



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We are talking about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Just note that word "Ayer's." You are perfectly safe with it. No harm to you or to your hair. Makes the hair grow? It certainly does. Stops falling hair, too. Remember, it's "Ayer's" we are talking about. Ask your doctor about your hair and about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Get his approval. Your own doctor and "Ayer's" make a strong combination. It means faith, confidence, satisfaction.

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# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

## Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent., or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent., or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen. We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium, or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestion, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse. It causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

The signature of *Dr. J. C. Ayer* guarantees genuine Castoria.  
**Physicians Recommend Castoria.**  
"I have used your Castoria in cases of colic in children and have found it the best medicine of its kind on the market." J. H. STAPLES, M. D., Chicago, Ill.  
"A medicine so valuable and beneficial for children as your Castoria is deserving the highest praise. And it is in use everywhere." J. S. ALEXANDER, M. D., Omaha, Neb.  
"Have used your Castoria on various occasions in suitable cases and have found it a palatable and efficacious laxative, especially in the various diseases of childhood." CHAS. EDWARD GARDNER, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
"Castoria is good for children and I frequently prescribe it, and always obtain the desired result." F. GERALD BLATTNER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.  
"I have prescribed Castoria to families for several years. It is all right. Mothers like it, for children will take it without any trouble." C. A. WATSON, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.  
"Your Castoria is a splendid remedy for children, known the world over. I use it in my practice and have no hesitancy in recommending it for the complaints of infants and children." J. A. BOARMAN, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

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